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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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sage in the Senate, this bill would provide a tax windfall for upper income professionals. It is estimated by the Treasury that 53 percent of the tax benefits would accrue to persons with incomes of more than \$20,000 who constitute only 3 percent of the self-employed.

In the 28 months which have elapsed since the President made his original tax proposals the administration has suffered a series of humiliating defeats which it accepted without strong protest in order to obtain a few pallid reforms. But there is no longer any justification for giving ground. The self-employed pension bill is a piece of special interest legislation which should be promptly vetoed if it cannot be killed by other means.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I only add to the editorial the point I made the other day; namely, this bill is for tax dodgers. The bill does not keep faith with the promises of the Democratic Party for tax reform. It is a shocking bill which, in my judgment, betrays the faith of the American taxpayers in the Democratic Party. It transfers to the shoulders of those least able to pay the tax burdens which should be assumed by those most able to pay.

CRITICISM OF NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, last night I criticized the role played by the national chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr. John Bailey, at the Western States Democratic Conference of 13 Western States. He brought to that conference the machine politics of the East characterized by smoke-filled hotel-room pressures. He left behind him a trail of deep resentment on the part of many Western Democrats who have a Democratic record of supporting Jeffersonian democracy that is not surpassed by the chairman of the Democratic Party.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDWARD A. BEARD

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Judge Edward A. Beard, of the District of Columbia municipal court, is an excellent judge. He well deserves the tribute paid to him in an editorial in the Washington Daily News of September 5, 1962. I ask unanimous consent to insert the editorial in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPLAUSE FOR JUDGE BEARD

Here's a belated huzzah for Municipal Judge Edward A. Beard who, while sitting in District Juvenile Court for 2 weeks recently in the absence of Judge Orman W. Ketcham not only managed to keep up with the regular docket but disposed of some 400 other cases in Judge Ketcham's sorry backlog of work undone.

The fact that Judge Beard was able to do this—and do it with a great deal of ease and commonsense—demonstrates what the Washington Daily News has been saying for the past several years—that Judge Ketcham, however well meaning, simply is not able to run the court as it can and should be run.

By taking swift, stern action against traffic offenders, Judge Beard disposed of some 200 jammed up cases in short order. Many other

cases involving minor offenses—some dating back for months—he simply dismissed.

"I could see no reason to try youngsters who have been home awaiting trial for 8 months to a year and who had got in no further trouble," he explained. As for the News editorial of August 7 which called for the wholesale dismissal of juvenile cases so old that the youngsters had forgotten the offense, Judge Beard simply remarked that he had beat us to the punch.

And so he had, we're delighted to agree. In fact, he found one case so old that even the arresting policeman was a bit hazy about it. Naturally, that went out, too.

We hope the two new judges appointed by President Kennedy to help Judge Ketcham run this court will avail themselves of Judge Beard's experience and comments.

In fact, the new three-man court, and the community at large, could very well take a fresh look at the juvenile court and its problems—not particularly those relating to the way it has been run in recent years, but to the court's overall philosophy, such as the kind of cases which properly should be referred to it. We're confident they could come up with some fresh and challenging ideas.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEACE CORPS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the New York Times of September 1, 1962, contained an account of a news interview held in Singapore by R. Sargent Shriver describing some of the achievements of the Peace Corps.

It was only a year ago that the first Peace Corps contingent was dispatched overseas. There were some who held grave misgivings about this project but a year's experience has laid to rest those misgivings.

All Americans may take justified pride in the accomplishments and progress of the Peace Corps. All of us owe a great debt to those young Americans who are laboring in our behalf and in behalf of the peoples of underdeveloped areas in such distant places as Thailand, North Borneo, Tanganyika, and Cyprus.

Under the driving idealistic leadership of a great public servant, Sargent Shriver, the Peace Corps has more than redeemed the hopes of those of us who supported this project from its inception.

I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the brief New York Times article I referred to above which provides some idea of the scope and vitality of the Peace Corps operation.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHRIVER SEES MAJOR U.S. GAIN IN PEACE CORPS WORK IN ASIA—OPERATION IS GOING ALMOST TOO WELL TO BE BELIEVED

SINGAPORE, August 31.—Peace Corps operations in Asia are "going almost too well to be believed," according to Sargent Shriver, Director of the Corps, a U.S. volunteer program to assist developing countries. A year ago today the first contingent of the Corps was dispatched overseas.

Mr. Shriver declared in an interview that all the countries he had visited on his current Asian tour had asked for "three to four times as many" Peace Corps workers as had been assigned. Of 2,600 volunteers sent overseas, Mr. Shriver said, 400 are in southeast

Asia and another 400 are coming to the area in September.

Corps members in southeast Asia are engaged principally in farm development, road-building, teaching, and medical work. Many are teaching English to southeast Asians eager to learn a language in which they can communicate with people from other countries. All the American volunteers speak the language of the people with whom they work.

In addition to their regular work, Mr. Shriver said, most Peace Corps members have undertaken some kind of extracurricular activity, such as coaching sports, directing Scout troops or running camps for underprivileged children.

SLOGANS SHIFT

All this, he declared, has helped to establish a more favorable image of the United States in Asian countries. The slogan "Yankee go home" has been replaced by "send us more Peace Corps volunteers," Mr. Shriver said.

The health of Peace Corps workers, who live exactly as local people do and eat the same food, has been "incredibly good," Mr. Shriver declared. He said that major illness had been almost unknown in the Corps, although all members abroad had experienced minor intestinal upsets from unfamiliar diets.

Mr. Shriver asserted that all members of the Peace Corps were thoroughly trained in simple precautions against illness, such as boiling drinking water and keeping inoculations up to date. He added that a U.S. Public Health Service physician was responsible for the health of Corps members in each country.

Mr. Shriver was barely preceded to the British Crown Colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak by 60 young men and women, some only 18 years old, who constitute the first U.S. Government mission of any kind in those primitive territories.

ROADS ARE STRESSED

Establishing roads is the principal project of the Corps in North Borneo and Sarawak, which contain some of the most extensive jungle areas in the world, Mr. Shriver said. Some Corps members will be living in the long houses of the Dyaks and other tribal people who inhabit the more remote parts of the two British colonies.

Mr. Shriver said that in Thailand, where the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, had asked that the Peace Corps contingent be tripled, the Government plans to make a television film of Corps members at work.

As far as Mr. Shriver knows, Thailand may be the first country that has offered to publicize U.S. aid activities as part of its information program.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR KEFAUVER

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the August 24, 1962 edition of the Keene Evening Sentinel, published in Keene, N.H., contained an editorial about our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee, ESTES KEFAUVER, which I think ought to be given wide circulation.

The editorial recounts the long and lonely struggle carried on by Senator KEFAUVER to provide for the American people protection against unsafe and ineffective drugs. It reminds us of the abusive treatment meted out to our colleague and some of the defeats he encountered along the way. I believe this editorial is a reflection of the fact that the American people are coming to appreciate the important contributions to

their welfare that are being made daily by the great senior Senator from Tennessee.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Short Memories" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT MEMORIES

Most American newspaper readers have very short memories. But for those whose memories are more durable, there was a sardonic background to a story in the headlines earlier this week.

The story reported that the Senate Judiciary Committee had unanimously approved a bill which would give President Kennedy virtually all the authority he needs to protect the public from unsafe and ineffective drugs.

It required a tragedy—the deformities apparently caused by the drug thalidomide—to prompt the Senators to provide the drug bill with a set of dentures to replace all the teeth they had earlier extracted from it.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Tennessee Democrat, who headed a Senate Antitrust Subcommittee probe of the drug industry in 1959, had offered stiff reform proposals in the first place, but the drug manufacturers' lobby had been too much for him.

This week, when the Senate Judiciary Committee reversed itself in the aftermath of the thalidomide scare, KEFAUVER's reform measures were put back into the legislation.

Those with good memories could not help but recall the wild-swinging campaign conducted against Kefauver by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, a campaign bolstered impressively by reprints of editorials from American newspapers—most of them, not surprisingly, in the South.

Many of the comments at that time were concerned with the price phase of the Kefauver probe, but the most important result of the investigation was the drug bill drafted by KEFAUVER, establishing safeguards to the Nation's health.

Money, however, not health, was uppermost in the minds of many newspapers in December 1959.

The Harrisonburg (Va.) News Record said: "The drug investigation is part of a 2-year probe of 'administered prices'—prices supposedly set arbitrarily without regard to supply and demand. The bread, steel and auto industries have already gotten the Kefauver treatment."

The Charleston (S.C.) News & Courier said: "Whether the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee, headed by Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Democrat, of Tennessee, can conduct a fair and sensible investigation of drug prices is yet to be seen. Senator KEFAUVER is a confirmed headline hunter. Whatever he undertakes should be regarded warily."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal said: "Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, of Tennessee, is a smart man, but is one of our most easily recognized demagogues. This Senator has previously conducted some investigations which caused headlines but no legislation. He is now conducting another investigation; this time it is the price of drugs and medicines."

The Dallas (Tex.) News said: "It appears that the 59'ers of the political mining camps have discovered that there are votes in 'them thar scandals.' The scandal now alleged by a new Kefauver investigating committee is that the Schering Corp. has made a profit of 7,079 percent on a new drug combination which it recently marketed. The News is inclined to suspect a charge like that because of its sheer dimensions."

"The most patent, the most dangerous and most prevalent markup in American life today is the political markup. What men like ESTES KEFAUVER cost the taxpayer,

compared to what the Kefauvers are worth to the taxpayers, would probably be much more than 7,079 percent."

There were many more similar views expressed, and thoughtfully forwarded to other American newspapers by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in a not very subtle attempt to promote more of the same.

It would be interesting to know how many, if any, of the same newspapers are now satisfied that—quite aside from the price factor—KEFAUVER's investigation of the drug industry wasn't a waste of time, after all; that the public needs the protection it will belatedly get from the bill approved this week by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It would also be interesting to know how many U.S. legislators have learned that the practice of closing doors after horses are stolen—as was the case in the thalidomide tragedy—is not a particularly progressive method of operation.

SOVIET SPACE VEHICLES

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on Tuesday September 4 the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the Honorable GEORGE P. MILLER, and I, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, jointly addressed an inquiry to the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In our letter we referred to published reports that the Soviet Union had tried unsuccessfully to send a space vehicle to Venus on August 25 and to a subsequent denial by a leading Soviet space expert to the effect that the Soviet Union does not withhold information on such failures.

It was our conclusion that once again information of great significance concerning a Soviet launch failure had been widely circulated throughout the world on an unofficial basis and that an official spokesman for Soviet space programs had attempted to discredit this information.

In his reply to the Space Committees of the House and Senate, Mr. Webb quotes a report which he obtained from "appropriate agencies of this Government" stating that the Soviet Union has made two attempts to send spacecraft to Mars and four to Venus and that of these six attempts, only one probe was successfully launched on an interplanetary path.

The whole world can see that once again the Russians have been less than honest in releasing information about their space program. The advantages of our own policy of frank disclosure will be readily seen.

All Members of the Senate will, I am sure, find these letters of great interest. I ask unanimous consent that the two letters be printed in the RECORD at this point for the information of the Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL
AND SPACE SCIENCES,
September 4, 1962.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Administrator, National Aeronautics and
Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DIRECTOR WEBB: In the past weeks there have been two reports in the press

which have troubled us as chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Space: (1) The Saturday morning newspapers carried an article reporting that the Soviet Union failed in an attempt to successfully send a space vehicle to Venus on August 25, 1962; (2) on August 30, 1962, Dr. L. I. Sedov, a leading Soviet space expert was interviewed by a professor of Tokyo University. The question was asked: "Since the Soviet Union has never made an advance announcement of launchings, some people suspect that there have been unsuccessful launchings in the past; would you tell me the truth, say, confidentially?" Sedov: "The Soviet Union makes an announcement as soon as a rocket is launched. There is no substantial difference between the Soviet Union and the United States in the way of announcement. If there is any failure, it must be known to the world."

It is our clear understanding that the Soviet Union does not announce all of its shots and therefore Dr. Sedov's answer appears to be in conflict with the information in our possession. Dr. Sedov's statement and the report of the Venus shot failure are so patently at variance that we feel it is important that if the U.S. Government possesses any information relative to unsuccessful attempts by the Soviet Union to launch a spacecraft to Venus, or other planetary probes, that this information should be made available to our committees and to the American people.

The world must of necessity admire the remarkable achievements of the Soviet Union in the field of space. A shadow is thrown over the entire space effort through their refusal to admit to failures. The United States is not without its failures, but we operate in a free society and our failures, as well as our successes, are made known to all.

We would appreciate an answer to this letter promptly.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE P. MILLER,
Chairman, House Committee on Science
and Astronautics.

ROBT S. KERR,
Chairman, Senate Aeronautical and
Space Sciences Committee.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., September 5, 1962.

HON. ROBERT S. KERR,
Chairman, Committee on Aeronautical and
Space Sciences, U.S. Senate, Washington,
D.C.

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER,
Chairman, Committee on Science and
Astronautics, U.S. House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I agree. The Soviets' broad policy of announcing successes but declining to admit failure does cast a shadow over their entire space effort—remarkable as it might be.

You jointly proposed that if the U.S. Government possesses any information relative to unsuccessful planetary probes by the Soviet Union, that this information should be made available to your committees and to the American people.

In response to this proposal, inquiry was made of appropriate agencies of this Government. The response was as follows:

"The Soviet Union has pursued a vigorous but unsuccessful program to send instrumented space probes to the planets. Thus far, two attempts have been made to send spacecraft to Mars and four to Venus. Of these six attempts, only one probe was successfully launched on an interplanetary path, the Venus probe of February 12, 1961. However, it was only a qualified success because its radio transmission failed after several days, long before it reached Venus. None of the five remaining attempts achieved a suc-

cessful trajectory because of rocket, vehicle malfunctions.

"The same mission-planning philosophy and vehicle combination was used on each of the Soviet interplanetary series. A parking orbit technique is consistently exploited, whereby the first three stages attempt to launch the payload into a low earth satellite orbit as in the U.S. Mariner program. After one passage around the earth, the fourth or ejection stage is fired over Africa. If successful, this sends the instrumented probe on a ballistic path to the planets. Had the launching been successful in each of the six cases listed below, the probe would have arrived at Venus or Mars with too high a velocity to have been orbited around either planet. Optimum conditions were chosen for each launching attempted thus far so as to simplify the task of either guidance or performance—or both.

"1. October 10, 1960: A unannounced attempt to send a probe to Mars failed before a parking orbit was achieved. Had this probe been successful, it would have reached Mars in about 230 days.

"2. October 14, 1960: A second attempt to send a probe to Mars using virtually the same trajectory also failed before a parking orbit was achieved.

"3. February 4, 1961: The first attempt to send a spacecraft to Venus was successfully placed in its earth parking orbit, but could not be ejected into its planned Venus trajectory. The Soviet Union announced the launching as a successful earth satellite Sputnik VII and claimed for it a new weight in orbit record of 14,300 pounds. Had this probe been successfully ejected, it would have taken about 105 days to reach Venus.

"4. February 12, 1961: A partially successful attempt to send a 1,400-pound spacecraft to Venus was made on this date. All vehicle stages functioned normally, and the probe was correctly placed on its interplanetary path. The Soviet Union correctly announced that this was the first time that a spacecraft was successfully ejected outward from orbit. The probe took 97 days to reach the vicinity of Venus. The Soviets apparently experienced a failure in the power supply or radio transmitter, and the probe was last heard from at a distance of 4.5 million miles from earth.

"5. August 25, 1962: A third attempt to send a probe to Venus was made on this date. The payload was successfully placed into its satellite parking orbit, but apparently could not be ejected. Had this shot been successful, the probe would have arrived at Venus on about December 7, 1962, ahead of the U.S. Mariner II. It appears that the normal flight time of 112 days for this date was intentionally shortened to 104 days by sacrificing spacecraft weights. This launching attempt has not yet been announced by the Soviet Union.

"6. September 1, 1962: The fourth attempt to reach Venus was also successfully placed into a satellite parking orbit, but could not be ejected. The Soviet Union has not yet announced this attempt nor the presence of the unused components in orbit."

Sincerely,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Administrator

TRIBUTE TO AN ALASKA LADY

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, September 23 will mark the 90th birthday of one of Alaska's great ladies, Mrs. Margaret Keenan Harrais, of Valdez.

During her 48 years in Alaska she has devoted herself to community and public service. She has possessed always a young spirit in a pioneer land. Her experiences during almost half a century

in Alaska and the contributions she made as educator, U.S. Commissioner, and more recently as deputy magistrate for the State, a position from which she is about to retire, now are told in an excellent article written by a Valdez neighbor, Frances Walker. Mrs. Harrais' inspiring friendship has meant much to Mrs. Bartlett and me, as it has to countless Alaskans and all Alaska salutes her. My wife and I have perhaps especial reason to do so because it was long, long ago that we attended school in Fairbanks, Alaska, when Mrs. Harrais was superintendent there. Her life has been a model of all that is good and decent and constructive. All who know Mrs. Harrais, and those who have heard of her will want to join me in expressing the hope and wish that she will have many happy birthday anniversaries.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mrs. HARRAIS WILL RETIRE
(By Frances Walker)

VALDEZ.—Numerous messages of congratulations are being received this week by Mrs. Margaret Keenan Harrais, who will resign as deputy magistrate at Valdez. The resignation will end a career of nearly half a century in Alaska. Mr. Harrais will observe her 90th birthday September 23.

Originally Mrs. Harrais had been expected to end her deputy magistrate's duties this week, but she is continuing for a short time at the request of Superior Court Judge Edward V. Davis. The judge asked her to continue until he is able to name a successor, probably next week.

A schoolteacher by profession, Mrs. Harrais came to Alaska in 1914 at the age of 42 after a successful career in Idaho. In the span of years that followed, she served as first woman superintendent of schools in Fairbanks, administered "the last spanking he ever had in school" to Senator E. L. BARTLETT, Democrat, of Alaska, and drilled a sound foundation of parliamentary law into a freshman legislator, William A. Egan, now Governor of Alaska.

In addition, Mrs. Harrais served as a member of the territorial board of education for 18 years, and after the death of her husband, Martin, in 1936 succeeded him as U.S. commissioner in Valdez. Twice she was offered the U.S. commissioner's post in Anchorage and twice she refused the honor to stay home in Valdez. With statehood, her duties remained virtually the same under the new title of deputy magistrate.

While superintendent of schools in Fairbanks from 1916 until 1919, Mrs. Harrais, as "Margaret Kennan, spinster," wrote with an indelible pencil upon the memories of her pupils. Few could forget the whooping \$10,000 war bond drive in which each of the 200 children enrolled in school purchased a \$50 war bond through his or her own earnings. Parents were asked not to help. Mrs. Harrais set up an employment office at school and assisted the children in finding spare time jobs.

The women of Fairbanks and certainly the editor of the News-Miner, the late W. F. Thompson, could never forget her. She edited the unusual "Women's Edition" of the News-Miner on Thanksgiving eve, 1917, which enlisted the services of 55 women. The newspaper sparked to success a benefit which raised nearly \$4,000 in less than 1 month to sponsor six beds in the American Ambulance Hospital near Paris. Only one bed, at \$600, had been anticipated for all of Alaska, but Fairbanks alone had paid for six.

It was during her Fairbanks stay that Miss Margaret Keenan met Martin Harrais, a University of Washington graduate and an early day prospector of the neighboring camp city of Chena. Harrais, who had made and lost several large fortunes in gold, was keenly interested in statehood and had tossed his hat into the hot, five-pronged candidate field in 1912 which reelected Judge James Wicksham as Delegate to Congress. In 1920, Harrais transferred his mining interests to the McCarthy-Chitina district, taking with him Miss Keenan as his bride.

While he prospected, Mrs. Harrais taught at the tiny McCarthy school with the same devoted interest as she had handled the Fairbanks school system. On the eve of the 1929 stock market crash, Harrais was on the verge of another fortune, this time in copper. The crash not only dashed all hopes for success but with it went their investments and savings in Seattle banks and business buildings.

Undaunted the intrepid pair began anew, first near Cordova, then in Valdez where in 1934 Harrais accepted an appointment as U.S. commissioner. Upon his death 2 years later, Mrs. Harrais succeeded him in this capacity, maintaining an office in the Federal building until it was leveled by fire a few years later.

Since then, the perfectly kept records of the Valdez district, that include the 1912 recordings in the firm hand of Alaska statesmen, Anthony J. Dimond, have been kept in the front room of her modest home. A faded, time-worn shingle with the inscription, "U.S. Commissioner," still hangs over her doorway.

Throughout her years of service as U.S. commissioner and as deputy magistrate, Mrs. Harrais has conducted her office with such integrity that most of those whom she has fined or sentenced have offered a hesitant, respectful "thank you" as they departed.

Honors have come her way. In the latter 1920's, Mrs. Harrais was asked to serve on a 15-member national committee to survey and submit a report on law enforcement for the National Association of Women's Clubs. Her report, written at McCarthy, appeared with such notables of the times as Mrs. H. W. Peabody, Commander Evangeline Booth, and Carrie Chapman Catt.

In 1941, the 1,080 U.S. commissioners in other States and the 72 in Alaska were asked to write a report offering suggestions or criticisms of the U.S. commissioner system. Just two submissions were included in the final report, one from a district judge, and one from a U.S. commissioner, Mrs. Harrais.

Wide attention of the U.S. Interior Department was afforded Mrs. Harrais in 1944 when she engaged in a "merry scrap" with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the "old curmudgeon" and "Lord of Alaska." Her plea for statehood brought a sheaf of replies from well-placed Government officials, including Ickes.

In addition, Mrs. Harrais found time to serve as Democratic territorial committee woman and also president of the Alaska Women's Christian Temperance Union as well as membership in the Woman's Club. In Valdez she worked as chairman of the Valdez Hospital board and took a keen interest in the El Nathan Children's Home. In her spare time she devoted herself to the task each winter of mending the mittens, sweaters and socks for the 100 children of the home. Since the home has been closed she has turned to knitting afghans for disabled soldiers in veterans hospitals and is presently working on her 91st afghan. Folks in Valdez supply the yarn.

It was while she was in Fairbanks that Mrs. Harrais fell into the habit of writing a newsletter home during the week between Christmas and New Years because she was too busy during the school year and her summers were also occupied.

These letters have now arranged themselves into neat chapters of her life, with the most hilarious by far being the account of the "Woman's Edition" of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. Pieced together, the chapters give a glowing account of her entire life as well as an accurate history of her pioneer period. The book, if published, could rank in importance with the "Diary of Judge Wickersham."

Mrs. Harrais, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was reared in Ohio, graduated from Valparaiso University, then engaged in a teaching career in Idaho.

In retirement Mrs. Harrais is looking forward to knitting more afghans for disabled veterans in the winter months, and devoting herself to her garden in the summer. Her interest in Alaska and the world at large will remain the same.

RUSK ASKS OAS PARLEY ON CUBA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Communist-supported arms buildup in Cuba is a matter of great concern, not only to the United States, but to the Western Hemisphere. For this reason, I urged last week that the Organization of American States—OAS—investigate these arms shipments to Cuba.

I quote from the statement:

The Organization of American States (OAS) has a fundamental responsibility for investigating—and taking action against—this menace to peace.

The OAS, too, I believe, could well (1) redefine its policy on such threatening actions; (2) determine more effective measures against export of communism and aggression from Cuba to the Latin American nations; and (3) reexpress a warning to the European-Asian Communist countries against further arms shipments invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

I am particularly gratified therefore that Secretary Dean Rusk has now proposed to members of the OAS that a foreign ministers' conference be held in September to discuss the possibility of new sanctions against Cuba.

I ask unanimous consent to have an article from today's Washington Post relating to this matter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RUSK ASKS OAS PARLEY ON CUBA—FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD CONSIDER NEW SANCTIONS
(By Dan Kurzman)

Secretary of State Dean Rusk proposed to members of the Organization of American States yesterday that a foreign ministers' conference be held late in September to discuss the possibility of new sanctions against Cuba.

Rusk asked the ambassadors of the OAS nations at an "informal" meeting to relay the request to their governments, U.S. sources said. The conference would take place in the United States, as the foreign ministers will be in New York for the United Nations General Assembly session opening on September 18.

The American proposal was made after Rusk explained and expanded on President Kennedy's announcement on Tuesday that Russia is dispatching large shipments of defensive military equipment to Cuba, together with about 3,500 technicians. The diplomats asked many questions about the nature and amount of aid being given, but, U.S. sources said, offered no opinions about the significance of this aid or what might be done about it.

The United States feels that the time is now psychologically ripe for a new foreign ministers' conference in view of Russia's increasing involvement in Cuba.

"This new Russian aid to Cuba could be a mixed blessing," one U.S. official said. "It should serve to dispel any doubts among the other Latin American countries that Cuba is a full-fledged Soviet satellite."

The OAS ousted Cuba from its ranks earlier this year at Washington's behest, but five countries opposed the move for "legal" reasons, weakening U.S. efforts to isolate Cuba completely.

Washington may propose at the projected conference that OAS members cut off all trade with Cuba. Some Latin American countries still maintain commercial relations with Havana.

In the past several months, U.S. officials pointed out, two of the countries that were opposed to an excessively tough policy toward Cuba—Argentina and Ecuador—have broken off diplomatic relations with Havana, a development that should further ease the way toward a strong united anti-Castro policy.

NO ALARM AT SOVIET AID

At the same time, Administration leaders reemphasized that there is no reason for alarm about the Soviet shipments, which they maintain comprise strictly defensive weapons according to what is now known.

One official said there is little meaning in statements like those of Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, of New York, that the Soviet technicians are in reality soldiers. Not only is there no evidence of this, the source said, but 3,500 common foot-soldiers would probably pose less danger to hemispheric security than 3,500 trained technicians.

U.S. officials stated further that if Russia has refrained from supplying Eastern Europe and Communist China with sophisticated offensive weapons, it probably will not furnish Cuba with such arms.

SOVIET SOURCES AGREE

Soviet sources agreed with this view, maintaining that Russia has no intention of furnishing Cuba with anything but defensive weapons.

"Actually, we are helping to stabilize the situation in Latin America," the Russian sources said. "Cuba will be so powerful defensively that your leaders will have to give up all thought of a new invasion, and think only of peace."

The informants said Cuba explained to the Soviet Union that it had to have sufficient defensive weapons to assure that no new U.S. military venture would be attempted, and Moscow heeded the plea.

In another development, the Czechoslovak Ambassador yesterday delivered a Cuban note to the United States charging that American planes have been guilty of about 20 violations of Cuban airspace. The Cuban diplomat said Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, promised to investigate the charges.

The Ambassador indicated that the note did not necessarily represent a reply to recent U.S. charges that two Cuban naval vessels fired on a U.S. Navy plane 15 miles off the Cuban coast.

The official Cuban newspaper *Revolucion* said yesterday that President Kennedy's statement on Tuesday was an "inadmissible intervention" in Cuba's internal affairs and "a new step along the path of criminal aggression." The newspaper added, "Don't think, Mr. Kennedy, that Cuba can be intimidated."

Premier Fidel Castro himself has issued no comment on the situation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further morning business, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota need not do that. As agreed to last night—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio have morning business to submit?

Mr. LAUSCHE. No, Mr. President, not morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further morning business to be submitted, morning business is closed.

REVENUE ACT OF 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10650) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for investment in certain depreciable property, to eliminate certain defects and inequities, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I shall vote against the pending bill. I shall vote against it for a number of reasons.

If there are to be tax reductions, I should like to support them. But the reductions should be made on the basis, first, of achieving reductions in our expenditures.

I shall vote against the bill because its enactment will, first, reduce the revenues of the Federal Government by \$440 million in the fiscal year 1962; second, enactment of the bill will conflict with the advice and the request of the principal beneficiaries of the bill; third, enactment will prevent consideration of the various items in the bill in their relationship to the over-all tax reduction bill which will come before Congress in the next session; fourth, enactment will place the Government in a position of dealing unequally with different businesses in general, and also with businesses of a similar nature; fifth, enactment will decrease needed revenues, not only in the fiscal year 1963, but also in each year thereafter for as long as the provisions of the bill remain in effect.

With regard to item No. 1 as one of the bases for voting against the bill, I point out that, on page 9, the report on the bill shows that the revenue losses by means of the bill as it came before the Senate would be \$630 million. I have used the figure \$440 million, because there seems to be some controversy as to the exact amount. But the report shows that the loss will be \$630 million.

It is my view that inasmuch as in early January the Treasury Department made available to businesses, through a reformation of the formula on depreciation, the sum of \$1,500 million in the first year, we, by means of the enactment of this bill, contemplate providing another \$630 million, as set forth in the report, or \$440 million, which is my conservative estimate of what the bill will cost.

According to present figures, it is expected that there will be a deficit of \$3,900 million in the fiscal year 1963. This \$3,900 million does not at all include the losses which will be sustained as a result of the enactment of the pending bill. Thus, if we add to the \$3,900 million my figure of \$440 million—reflecting the losses which will be sustained if the

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